THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1099.] SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

NOTICE,
In the matter of Thomas E. Pleasants, bankrupt.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late merchant of the county of Louisa, intend to meet at their office in the city of Richmond on Saturday the 30th inst. when and where the crediiors of the said bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the said commission, are requested to attend, in order to choose one or more assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of Prosser and Moncure, two of the assignees heretofore appointed, but have refused to act.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners, Office, Richmond, April 25, 1803.

To the Public.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and the public generally, that he has returned to this city, and commenced the

TAYLOR's BUSINESS,

in the house a little above Wilkinson's tavern, and directly opposite Dr. Cringan's medicine store, where he is ready to discharge with neatness and punctuality all work in his line that he may be entrusted with.

Tho. Courtney.

☞ Wanted immediately, two *Journeymen Taylors*, to whom constant employ will be given, and their wages at the end of every week.

April 27.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, Sept. 22, 1802,

Between

Keziah Redd, Cleavears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, Plaintiffs,

And

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this commonwealth, administrator of Zacharian Burnley, deceased, who was administrated with the will annexed of the said John Burnley, Defendants.

THE first named defendant, Hardin Burnley, nothaving entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Edward Robinson, will be exposed to sale, at auction, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on the 16th day of next month,

682 Acres of Land,

LYING in the county of Cumberland, being the tract of land on which the said Edward Robinson now lives; to satisfy a debt due from the said Robinson to Charles Copland.

John Sheppard,
Surviving Trustee.

April 10, 1803. 3w.

PHILIP LARUS,
DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profession, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addressed to him, oppositе the Post Office, will be strictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

NOTICE.

ESCAPED from the Penitentiary on the night of the 16th instant, three of the convicts, viz. *Thomas Brant*, alias *Thomas Grant*, alias *Thomas Tiggings*, otherwise *Peter Keegan*, who was convicted at the district court of Suffolk, in October 1802, of grand larceny, and sentenced tot hree years confinement. He was born in the state of New-York, is 5 feet 8 inches high, 28 years of age, fair complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes. He has a scar between his eyes on his nose, and is a watch maker by trade.

Joseph Caldwell, convicted of horse stealing, at the district court of Washington in May 1802, and sentenced to four years confinement. He was born in the county of Charlotte, in this state, is five feet eleven inches high, nineteen years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, and has a very down look when spoken to.

Robert Peirson, convicted at the district court held at the Sweet Springs in October 1802, of horse stealing, and sentenced to two years confinement. He was born in the county of Botetourt in this state, is 6 feet high, 28 years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. He is thin visaged, and has worked at the blacksmith's trade.

It is hoped that no exertion will be omitted by the citizens to apprehend these criminals, as no doubt is entertained but that the government will liberally reward those who shall apprehend them.

Martin Mims,
Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Penitentiary House, Richmond, Virginia, 18th April, 1803. tf.

A General Meeting
OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Company,

IS requested at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Wednesday the 25th of May next. As matters of the utmost consequence to the company will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the members will not fail to attend, either personally or by proxy. All shares, on which the requisitions, heretofore made, shall not be paid on or before that day, will be then positively sold.

Robert Andrews, Pr.
Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Robert Bousb,
James Hunter, } Directors.

April 11, 1803.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, state of *Virginia*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
Acting Executor.

2m Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

To RENT,
My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

NOTICE
In the case of *James Thompson*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

NOTICE,
In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 11th May, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the subscribers, all the remaining effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,

In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Also, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suggested by the said Thompson to be Consignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the leafe of a HOUSE on the main street on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 26th May, 1806. Possession will be given on first July next.

Also, a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Also, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and numbers 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchasers on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the Assignees,
Taylor & Brown,
Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

RAN-AWAY, on Saturday the 9th instant, a negro man, by the name of EDMUND, he is a tall slender fellow, about 23 or 24 years of age, upwards of 6 feet high, he is an artful fellow, has a wife in Richmond belonging to Mrs. Susanna Sharp. About six weeks ago I give him a permit, to try and get him a master, which I am informed he now holds. He has been employed in the boat that run the river to Lynchburg—this business I expect he will again attempt.—It was but lately, that he was taken up in Richmond, and brought home. He has a scar on the side of his face, occasioned by the tooth, which is very perceivable; his under fore teeth are very wide apart. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, at their peril.——Five dollars reward will be given for delivering the said fellow to me in Hanover county, near the courthouse, or for securing in jail, so that I get him again.

6p John Sims.

Hanover county, April 15, 1803.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

Wm. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the support which his OYSTER-HOUSE has received through the last season; and as that season is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furnish through the ensuing summer, at all hours of the day, nice *Relishes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the best *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwise, as may be wished.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

NOTICE
In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS,
THO's WHITE. } *Assignees.*

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Mosby, and Geo. Greenhow, in pursuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, trustees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Ross, def't. in order to raise the sum of 1896 dollars 35 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further sum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of sale, the following

Estates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houses and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the said sum of money, with interest and charges as aforesaid.

AN Estate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by estimation 1500 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardson, according to its known boundaries.

An Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Prospect*, containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joseph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouse is built; 75, on which is a store now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-house, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The sale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the trustees will attend and convey to the purchaser in pursuance of the trust deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be exposed to sale separately, in the order that shall appear to the trustees who may attend the most beneficial to the parties interested.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 20th April, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse,
BELL-AIR,
(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certsficates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the courthouse, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The sale of the above tract of Land, is unavoidably postponed to the fourth Monday in May next. J. B.

March 18, 1803: 3mo

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND yesterday between Shockoe warehouse and Mayo's bridge, a paper containing Bank Notes, which will be delivered to the owner on describing the notes and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to

John Henry.

Richmond, 7th April, 1803 [*tf.*]

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

FOR SALE,
From Six to Eight Hundred Acres
LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Richmond, April 5, 1803. 1awtf.

NOTICE.

☞ BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by Meredith Walker, of the county of Halifax, to secure a debt due from him to John Clark, will be sold at John Jenkins's, in the said county of Halifax, on the 7th May next,

Two Negro Women,

by the names of Chloe and Hannah, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

Berryman Green,
Houson Clark, } Trustees.

April 14, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Purdie, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, grating and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the fire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

A FEW TICKETS,

In the Petersburg Church Lottery,
(Which will certainly commence drawing the 10th May next)
Still for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

☞ Highest prize 10,000 dollars—two of 2000, and one of 1000 dollars.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

The following numbers of Charles H. W. Wharton have been placed in our hands for some time. We have exercised a discretionary power lodged with us, as to the time of commencing them. The paper and the public attention has been so much occupied with the Congressional Proceedings, that we judged it best to delay these numbers, till more leisure would ensure them a more welcome reception.

In giving these pieces, to the public, we cannot but sympathise with the feelings of a young man, in thus submitting his first literary efforts to the rigid critic and unfeeling politician. Were we to give our own opinions as to their merits, there would be those, who might attribute it rather to the partiality of friendship, than the candid deduction of criticism.—Their merit is not confined to mere diction and argument. When we view in them the progress of a youthful and ingenious mind, ardent in the cause of freedom, and anxious for the happiness of his country, they become doubly interesting and instructive. We perceive with what care, the unmeaning and insidious professions of disinterested patriotism, captivate the imagination and bias the judgment of youth and experience. Devoid of guile itself the youthful mind expects to find equal sincerity and candor in every person it meets. Vain expectation, delusive hope; how many have fallen victims to this amiable weakness. Such is not the situation of our author. He had the industry and boldness to examine into the foundation of his political creed, and the candor to acknowledge his errors. In doing this he must expect to meet with calumny and abuse, those fruitful offsprings of party rancour and democratic rage and persecution.

That the present ruling party, which has arisen from such small beginnings, should brand those with epithets of 'apostrate and turncoat,' who dare to withdraw from their mad career, would be a subject of surprise, were it not for the contradictions in conduct and opininions which they daily exhibit. As was formerly very aptly observed by a celebrated 'Recantator,' they might find in their own conduct and opinions, a sufficient excuse for others, were they actuated by a love of truth and candor. But when to so many causes of disapprobation, and so many grounds of complaint, are added such flagrant departures from professions as are constantly displayed by the present ruling party, we need not wonder that the *honest patriot*, the *sincere lover of his country*, the *candid enquirer after truth*, should withdraw from them his confidence and support.

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An address to the Inhabitants of Montgomery County, Maryland, by their fellow citizen,

CHAS. H. W. WHARTON.

NUMBER I.

The inference generally drawn from a change of political sentiments—the harsh and virulent invectives applied to him, who from honest conviction abandons his party, are almost sufficient to deter one less timid than myself from an open avowal of principles, against the predominancy of which his talents however feeble they may be, were once exerted. As that avowal however has been publicly made thro' the medium of the Washington Federalist, it now becomes a duty which I owe to my own character, to assign the reasons which urged me to that step—but before entering immediately on the subject, I beg leave to make a few remarks on that almost universal custom prevalent among democrats, of impeaching and censuring the motives of him, who from the very best intentions abandons their party; and enlists under the banners of Federalism. There is not a subject in nature (except politics,) on which the greatest latitude of opinion is not tolerated—we may differ in our sentiments on religion—we may differ in our opinions of the merits of the Sages and Heroes of antiquity—we may pronounce a Solon a fool—an Aristides unjust—or a Cincinnatus a tyrant; and tho' in this opinion, we would discover to our antagonist a want of sense and taste, yet the motives on which the opinion itself is grounded are not deemed by him proper subjects of personal hostility. But no sooner does a man change his political creed—no sooner is he the opposer of Mr. Jefferson and *his sect*, than the shafts of malevolence are levelled against him. His character is then fair game.—It must be attacked: the integrity of his motives must be called into question—he is branded with the appellation of trimmer, and held up to his fellow citizens as a consummate hypocrite. Such has been the language applied to the candid and eloquent Mr. Baker; and such are the terms which with a liberal hand I may expect will be lavished on me. But to these censures, as I have before said, I am perfectly indifferent. Democratic insolence shall never deter me from pursuing that which I conceive to be right. *They* may rave, I have a large share of pity for them. *They* may abuse, I will tender them my derision. THEY may *attempt* to ridicule; I will pay them the homage of my high *contempt*. I return from this short digression to the objects of my address. I have been a democrat.—The enthusiastic admirer of republican institutions from an early period of my life; I saw (or thought I saw) during the four years of Mr. Adam's administration, a spirit hostile to the happiness of this country. I thought I beheld the principle of the British monarchy reduced to practice by the enaction of the Alien and Sedition Laws. I saw an army raised, (as I then thought) for the subversion of our liberties. I trembled for my country. At that time extremely young (having scarce attained my 17th year) is it to be wondered at, that my imagination should take the designed alarm, and that I should become the opponent of Mr. Adams. From honest motives I was opposed to his re-election, and from that moment I enlisted under the banners of democratic faction.—Alarmed at what I then thought to be the tendency of Mr Adam's policy, I viewed with a jaundiced eye every measure of his administration; and in each I fancied I beheld a recognition of principles unfriendly to our prosperity, because hostile to republican institution.—On the other hand what did I behold?—A glowing portrait was presented for my imagination to feed on—Mr. Jefferson drawn at full length, in that splendid, that luscious language, which never fails of making an impression on a young mind, and unfortunately covers for a time the mischief it is designed to occasion. I was deceived. Relying with implicit confidence on the opinion of some of my friends, I became the advocate of Mr. Jefferson. I repeat that at this time I was extremely young. Nothing appeared to me more hideous than monarchy. Nothing seemed more lovely than uncontrouled liberty. Hurried on by an enthusiastic devotion to this bewitching Goddess, her votaries I thought must of course be the friends of mankind; and consequently deserving of their approbation. Mr. Jefferson had made sacrifices at her altar. It was he who was said to have penned the declaration of our independence. It was he who advocated in Virginia the exercise of rights dear to every friend of humanity—the rights of conscience. He was said to be the the friend of Washington and the admirer of our excellent constitution. What more could be alledged? What more could be wanted to designate him as the most proper character to fill the Presidential chair. To me it was evident that he ought to be elected. I did not indeed vote for him—I could not, my youth prevented me—but I advocated his election; I spoke, I wrote in his defence. I saw him elected—saw him elected with a satisfaction I cannot describe. Our country was at that time divided into two large parties. With intentions however honorable, with motives however pure, I yet dreaded the predominancy of the federal party, because I conscientiously believed that their principles would gradually lead to the subversion of our freedom. Animosity had crept in among us—friendship had been broken—the public mind was considerably agitated—and even the cords of relationship burst asunder, when assailed by those political passions which spread their infectious influence from the sage in the cabinet, to the peasant in his plough. At a juncture like this, the most eminent talents were certainly called for. To calm the sea of politics which had been so much ruffled—to sweep from our country that discord which must ultimately tarnish its fame—to unite us all as a band of brothers, and make us see by experience the necessity and advantage of that union—these were objects to the execution of which I thought Mr. Jefferson was equal; and therefore hailed his election as an event pregnant with the most blissful consequences to ourselves and our posterity. Well, he has been elected; and now let us enquire what are the benefits which have resulted from this event.

I have assigned my reasons for being his advocate. I trust it will be admitted that these reasons ought to have had powerful weight upon my mind. They convinced me that Mr. Jefferson ought to have been elected.

But what are the reasons which have since induced me to abandon him and his party, I will in a subsequent number assign. I have already extended this to a greater length than I intended; but I persuade myself, fellow citizens, you will forgive this intrusion upon your time, from a young man who writes to vindicate what is dear to him as existence; his reputation.

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FROM THE CAPE FEAR HERALD.

FEDERAL DINNER,

IN HONOR OF MR. HILL.

On Friday the 18th ult. the federalists of Wilmington and its vicinity, gave a public dinner in honor of William Henry Hill, esq. late representative of congress for this district.

After the arrangements had been perfected by the committee consisting of Dr. Amand, J. D. Rosset, Mr. Benjamin Gause, and James W. Walker, esq. the company proceeded to Mr. Meek's.

Immediately previous to the entertainment, amidst an assemblage more numerous and respectable than ever witnessed in this town, capt. Amaziah Jocelyn, col. Samuel Ashe, and Henry Watters, esq. the gentlemen who composed the committee for that purpose, presented Mr. Hill with the following address:

SIR,

If to the virtues of private life, we pay the tribute of respect; to higher usefulness, in promoting the public good, we ought, also, to proffer the homage of applause. Prompt to make the offering at once warm and spontaneous, to the *worth* of the *citizen* and to the *zeal* of the *patriot*, we experience in all its force the happiness of the present moment.

A moment of merited praise *for your services*: a moment of sincere gratulation on your *return*.

Receive, Sir, the welcome of the federalists of Wilmington and its vicinity. A welcome no less cordial than unanimous.

The patriotic views, the high endowments, the splendid talents, of the minority of both houses of congress, afforded a well grounded belief, that in such hands the government of the United States would have been respected—That *in such hands*, the constitution would have remained inviolate.

Under their protection the *judiciary* would still have *existed*, co-ordinate an independent branch of our government.

Under the administration of men, influenced by the example, guided by the maxims of the venerable Washington, *the immortal founder of our federal republic*, and of Adams, his patriotic successor, we should still have gloried in a government firm, dignified, energetic.—We should not have witnessed the *miserable effects* of an *ill-judged economy*, which by the reduction of the army and navy, has left us without the means of prompt defence; and *unguarded*, a *tempting* prey to every ambitious invader.

To resist the torrent of design and of delusion has been the arduous, the unceasing, and the laudable effort of the minority.

To have co-operated in this effort with characters so distinguished for virtue and for talents, must, Sir, to the *close of life*, afford to you a *source* of pride and of exultation.

In their toils, in their inquietudes, you have had *your* share. In their panegyric, you have claims to an ample allotment.

In this public manner we express to you, we proclaim to the people, our entire approbation of that line of conduct you have steadily pursued, our *entire* approbation of your fulfilment of the duties enjoined you by our suffrages.

We regret that your private affairs render absolutely necessary a retirement from the scene of patriotic exertion.—We regret that we cannot demonstrate by the *decisive testimony* of another election, the sincerity of our respect and the extent of our confidence.

On behalf of the federalists of Wilmington and its vicinity,

A. JOCELIN,
H. WATTERS,
S. ASHE.

—

To which Mr. Hill made the following Reply:

GENTLEMEN,

To endeavor to deserve well of his constituents, affords in every event, to a representative, the most solacing reflection: but to meet their approbation and receive their applause, is his most delightful regard. Thus to meet you and thus welcomed, will be always considered by me one of the happiest periods of my life.

If a sincere disposition to promote the true interest of my country, an undeviating aim to the attainment of that end, by employing the best means my humble talents enabled me to discern, entitle me to your regard, I feel pleasure and pride in accepting the evidence of it now offered.

Believing the principles of federalism to be pure, republican and patriotic, I adopted and pursued them. Believing the object of the federalists to be the good of their country; the means they used and the plans they formed calculated to promote the honor and the prosperity of the nation, and to secure to the citizens the blessings of civil liberty, they had my cordial and steady co-operation.

With the federalists in congress, I had the honor to associate; with their sentiments I am perfectly acquainted, and satisfied their professions are sincere.—As patriots, I venerate them—as men of honor and worth, I respect them. The recollection of the friendship of those men will always be dear to me. My association with them, as you have truly said, must be to me a source of pride and exultation to the close of my life.—Their regard to the constitution of the United States you estimate justly: to violate that instrument is to commit political suicide. The inroad it has suffered when the judiciary was prostrated, the federalists will not cease to deplore.

You speak of Washington. The federalist, the constitutionalist, the lover of Washington, are terms synonimous.—To the aid of federalism, Washington in his life gave his exertions, and at his death bequeathed his name. This illustrious character, the pride of America!—the ornament of human nature!—proved the value, the importance of the national government.—Under his auspicious influence in his administration and that of his successor, the venerable Adams, the rapid progress of our country to prosperity was unparalleled. At his council board no calculations of false economy, no suggestions of timid policy, found admission. Political maxims, just, dignified, worthy himself and his country, there governed. An axiom he inculcated was, "to preserve peace we must be prepared for war—sufficient means, efficient resources ought always to be ready to be called into immediate action when exigency should occur, or the good of the nation require it. Had his precepts been attended to, we might now be enabled to say, what a magnanimous people ought to be always able to say, "millions for defence—not a cent for tribute."—The present administration has predicated its measures on principles widely different. That the prospects of our country are now darkened, perhaps may be fairly attributed to this change. That the people were *deluded* in the change they created in the administration, I am free to declare is my belief. Even this delusion, however, ought to be respected. Because change arising from fluctuation in public opinion, is the legitimate offspring of republican governments. It is inevitable—and surely is more tolerable than any government which should not have for its basis civil liberty. It is to be lamented, that an unfortunate moment presented itself, which was seized with but too much success by the enemies of the constitution. But their supremacy must be but of short duration. The interests of the country, the sound principles, the good sense of the people, place their veto against its long continuance. I cherish the hope, therefore, that the time is not distant, when the sun of federalism shall rise with renewed splendor, when our constitution shall be restored to its wonted perfection, its energies respected, the clouds which menace our peace and safety dissipated, and our country again rapidly progressing in prosperity.

The very kind, friendly and affectionate expressions of esteem and confidence you have been pleased to use, are grateful indeed to my feelings—they demand my best acknowledgments. My excitement will not allow me further expression. Believe me, then, gentlemen, to be impressed as grateful sensibility ought to be impressed,

W. H. HILL.

From the New-York Spectator.

THE MORALIST.

Among many vices which degrade our country, none is more repugnant to all law, human and divine, none more atrocious in itself, none more fatal in its consequences, than that of duels. On this subject, it is my earnest wish to gain attention. Was it in my power, I would raise a warning voice that should echo through the habitable globe, and call on all the abettors of this murderous pratice to awake from that frenzy, into which pride, revenge and false notions of honor have plunged them, and cease to embrue their hands in each others blood.

That it is a crime forbidden by our laws—that God has prohibited it on awful penalties—that it is murder of the most deliberate kind, are truths as evident as the noontide sun. To go about to prove either of these positions, would be to insult the public understanding—No one has the effrontery to deny them. Not one of those who plead for duels, or have been concerned in them, found their arguments in self-vindication on the idea that they are lawful, in the eye of either God or man. This ground of justification is given up, it is abandoned as absolutely untenable. Their unlawfulness, their wickeness, stands confessed. And yet, with an infatuation which nothing can account for, but an utter deprivation of moral sentiment, men persist in mutual slaughter. They fly to meet each other in single combat, and thoughtlessly rush in the presence of their final judge. As if it was their fixed purpose to insult the laws and government of their country, and to mock the divine majesty, they have reduced the business to a system—They affect to regulate the whole procedure by established laws; to those laws they yield the most exact obedience, while to the law of God, to the voice of society, to the dictates of reason and conscience, to the tears and entreaties of the nearest relatives, they are deaf—they are obstinate.

If the man who risks his whole fortune, all his future prospects from the world, the happiness of his wife and tender offspring, at one desperate game of hazard, acts the part of a mad man, what name sufficient to express our just abhorrence, shall we give him who risks, not only his life with all his expections in *time*, and all that he owes to his family, friends and country, but all his hopes of the favor of God, and a happy eternity, in the inexpressibly more mad contest of a duel. The arguments commonly adduced to justify this practice are lighter than a feather. No considerations derived from custom, from the laws of mistaken honor, from reputation, from the supposed influence that duels have to restrain insolence and abuse, nor from any other topic, which human ingenuity can invent, will in the smallest degree avail against the express will of Heaven, the laws of society, and that sense of right, and horror of shedding human blood, implanted in every breast, not petrified with vice and delusion. When God and man have said, "thou shalt not kill," in vain is every argument to destroy the force of this decree. It stands a permanent statute, like an immovable rock, which baffles every attempt to remove it. The plain question, and the only one which must decide this point, is this, "are duels lawful?" If not, they can never be justified; and every attempt of this kind is a plea for wickedness as such. Indeed, on this subject there is no room for debate. The point admits of no doubt.—Duels are voluntary agreements to commit murder. He who falls is coolly and deliberately murdered, and the survivor deserves the gallows as truly as the midnight assassin, or the high way robber.

Permit me then to beseech the friends and abettors of duels to attend to this subject with that seriousness and impartiality which it demands from every man. If you cannot justify murder, if you cannot prove that you have the right to take the life of any man, who, in your opinion may offer you abuse or insult, you never can justify duels. Until you can effect the former, you may as well attempt to prove virtue to be vice, murder to be kindness, theft to be perfect honesty, and lying and falshood to be truth, as duels to be lawful. Come forth, then, with your strong arguments. Dare, since you are men of *courage*, to take the field of calm and dispassionate argumentation, overset the order of nature, prove that virtue and vice are perfectly ideal; prove that every man's passion or prejudice is to him the only rule of moral conduct, and that men may of right do whatever they are inclined to do;—prove that this world was designed as a theatre, on which men of honor might

discharge their pistols by exact rule, and blow out the brains of each other. If you can effect *all this*, you may prove the lawfulness of duels. But remember that you have before you more than an Herculean labor. Whenever you shall accomplish it, virtue will be no more, vice will become universally triumphant, and the punishments of all crimes either abolished or rendered ridiculous.

To the Civil Fathers of my Country I make my appeal. The cry of blood, unlawfully shed, ascends to Heaven against us. To you it belongs to cleanse us from this guilt. Your duty is plain—it is easy. Your final judge will require of you a faithful account of your stewardship. Before that final tribunal no empty pleas will avail. Consider your awful responsibility, and as you hope to escape condemnation yourselves, let the murderous duelist know that he cannot —he shall not escape punishment.

Foreign Articles.

From the London Oracle.

We this day present to the British Public a very important Paper published by the French government, and intituled "State of the Republic" We have now neither time nor room to enter into a minute investigation of the principles which this article avows. Its general feature is hostility to this country, containing in as possible, the language of defiance:—Such an Official Document, and at such a time—signed by Bonaparte himself—will no daubt awaken the attention of our ministers to a sense of duty. To make a solemn impression on the reader, it begins with a panegyric on the Concordat, "the principles of an enlightened religion," and "the happy change in public morals!" What happy change either in religion or morals can have been produced by the men now in power, a reference to their past lives can best determine. The sprit of commerce is stimulated to new enterprises. A rapid sketch is taken of the Colonial Acquisition of France and Batavia by the peace, whence the most flattering returns to industry are held out to the merchant and trader. Antwerp, by works which are now conducted with vigour and effect, promised a restoration of its ancient celebrity in the Commercial World.

The observation on the disposition of Holland is too remarkable to pass unnoticed. The words as translated are—

"Batavia, resumes of course those Colonies which the peace has restored to her. She will always remember that France can stand in no other relation to her than either the most useful friend, or the most fatal enemy,"

This evidently betrays doubt and fear with regard to the cordiality of the Dutch people to the new oder of things, as enforceed by the French Republic.—Bonaparte then—for we may view the whole as the Speech or Declaration of the First Consul—bestows some oblique encomiums on the Court of Petersburg, stating, that "by the happy concurrence of France and Russia, all permanent interests are reconciled!" The paper concludes with complaining against the continuance of British troops in Alexandria & Malta, notices the contending political parties in England—announces that the French government have not only adopt-prudent measures in support of the Republic, but that "*Five hundred thousand men are and shall be ready to defend and avenge it!*" The French government also "declares with a just pride, that *England alone cannot now contend against France!*" From the contents of this very extraordinary paper it requires very little penetration to ascertain the real designs of the France government.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25.

(COPY.)

THOMAS, JEFFERSON,
President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Citizen Gerard Cazeaux, having produced to me his commission as vice commissary of commercial relations of the French republic for Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.—Given under my hand at the City
[L. S.] of Washington, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-seventh.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND.—

—ENTERED—

Sloop Unity, M'Colester, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sloop Unity, Barrett. Philadelphia.

ERRATA.

In the piece signed Verax, published in our last, 3d column, lines 8th and 9th from the top, for "power avenging," read "power of avenging."

Same column, 35th line from the bottom, for "a destroyer of," read "a betrayer of."

In the last column, 7th line from the top, for "The former instantly," read "The latter instantly."

Same column, 41st line, for "purveyor, or," read "purveyor of."

The city of New-York seems from the public papers to be at present unusually agitated from the state elections which are now taking place. The Clintonians and Burrites appear more than ever opposed to each other, but the latter seem to be the party gaining ground, while De Witt Clinton and his Great Band are on the decline.

A new Bank has been established in New-York, called the Merchants Bank. It receives the strenuous opposition of the Clintonians, who are averse to the increase of these mercantile houses. It is not easy to conceive, from what cause the party who dubb themselves Republicans, have been the uniform enemies of the banking system. Their opposition certainly cannot arise from a fear of encouraging monopolies, for the greater the number of Banks in the several states, the less danger there is of this greatest and most oppressive of evils. There cannot be a more powerful antidote to the traffic of monopolisers than Banks. Were the establishment of these houses unrestricted, unlimited, and left to the pleasure of individuals as in Great Britain, all private mercantile caucuses for the purpose of robbing the poor and the necessitous, would be effectually destroyed. If one Bank, from political motives or other causes, were to refuse to comply with the reasonable demands of the mechanic or artizan, another would; in short, industry and integrity would always find a source of pecuniary assistance, independent of the whim and caprice of party or faction. In no one country where Banks have been established, on a liberal footing, but they have rendered the greatest services to the community at large. They have raised towns and cities in places, that without their aid, would never have emerged from the obscurity of a paltry village.—They have given an extension to every branch of commerce, unknown in those countries, where Banks have been prohibited. It is to be sincerely regretted, that in the United States, the people of which, boast of their liberty, there should be so many restrictions laid on the will and pleasure of individuals, from following what professions they may incline, or establishing what traffic, not inconsistent with religion and humanity, they may please. In Great Britain, and in several kingdoms of Europe, any citizen may establish a Bank, and issue notes at pleasure, without an application to government. What has induced the several legislatures of this country to adopt such arbitrary measures with regard to the exercise of profession, we neither know nor can perceive the policy.

A writer in the last Examiner, an advocate for the Rushian system of education, has attacked the few observations which we made, on the reported riot among the students of the college of William and Mary. We asserted, that the mode proposed by Dr. Rush, and which is practised in most of the seminaries of education in the southern states, has been the principal cause of the irregular conduct of our students. The Examiner writer says, "that he never heard that young men at college were ever subjected to the discipline of the birch."—Certainly not in the colleges of Europe; but it ought to be remembered, that students are entered at the college of William and Mary, who have made no further progresses in the languages, than the boys of the second grammar class of Westminster school. The name of a college has not the magical power of suddenly transforming boys into men. Youth are sent in Scotland much earlier to universities than they are in England or France; but even at Edinburgh, they never go to college at the early age they do in this country, nor before they have studied the Latin Classics at a grammar school for six years. This regular and rigid plan of study to which the European youth are accustomed for a series of years before they enter the university, render any other punishment than that of fines unnecessary. If there should occur a few unhappy instances of very disorderly behaviour, expulsion immediately takes place, which entails on the unfortunate student ignominy through life.

The Rushian advocate proceeds to tell us, that there are instances of instructors of youth following his plan, who preserved the most singular order in schools, and the mode of whose instruction produced the best effects on the minds and manners of their pupils. There may have been such instances, but we never heard of them; at any rate, we would require better testimony than that of an anonymous writer, before we give credit to such an unplausible tale. A teacher, before he attempts to propose a new plan of education, ought to be a character who has proved his eminence in literature, as well as in science, and whose talents are confessed over the literary world. An Addison, a Hume, a Gibbon or a Blair, might, without hazarding public censure, adopt a different method from their predecessors; but when a person like Dr. Rush, whose reputation is confined to a particular branch of medicine, ventures to dictate to the world at large, on a subject respecting which his knowledge is unknown; his observations ought to be treated with contempt, and to receive no more notice, than the nostrums of a quack in physick.

We believe there never occurred an instance of a known literary character, condemning the study of the Greek and Latin languages; or of the plan of public education generally practised in Europe. In Britain, in France, Germany and in Italy, the principal colleges and schools are all subject to the public authority; and we never heard, as the writer in the Examiner would insinuate, that they were notorious for "Monkish darkness and Barbarism." When the college of William and Mary give birth to such geniuses as have adorned Oxford and Cambridge in England, we shall acknowledge the superiority of Dr. Rush's plan; but until then, both the Doctor and his advocate in the Examiner must pardon us, if we prefer the old rules pursued by the pedagogues of Europe.

The British packet Lady Hobart, capt. Fellows, with the March Mail, arrived at New-York on Thursday 21st inst.—She sailed from Falmouth the 7th of March, and had a passage of 33 days to Halifax, where she stopped 6 days whence she had a passage of 108 hours to that port, There is nothing later from London by her than to the 5th. Passengers from Hlifax, Colonel Cook, Mr. Haliburton, and Miss Boggs. *Phil Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a mercantile gentleman at Rouen, to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated 5th March, 1803.

"This port being the nearest to Paris of any other, and being situated on the river Seine, which runs through it, nothing more need be said as to the advantages that must of course arise to those who direct their merchandize direct through this channel for that market—in fact the most part of the goods for Paris from all the ports in this country, whether from Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, L'Orient, Havre, &c. are actually relanded here and put into barges to mount the river at a small expence; or loaded on carts, if greater expedition is required. This is likewise the channel for great part of Germany and Switzerland. And that nothing may be wanting to complete the situation of this place for trade, government has lately granted the same privileges to this port as those on the coast, namely, that of depositing foreign goods till they are sold, with liberty to reship them for any other market. All West India produce fetch a better price here than in any other place, on account of its vicinity to Paris.

"In this city, and its environs, very considerable manufactories of all kinds, which alone consume prodigious quantities of your produce, viz. pot and pearl ash, cottons, fish, oil, indigo, dye and other woods, shumac, quercitron or American bark, &c. Madder roots (in French alizari) is an article of which there are at least 10,000 bags annually consumed by our dyers for the Turkey red, and by the calico printers, who also make use of considerable quantities of East India white goods.

"In a late conversation I had with the honorable Mr. Livingston, your minister, at Paris, I recommended the culture of madder roots in America, which is an article of very great importance, and the consumption of which is daily augmenting in England, as well as here; and from the increased demand, its price has nearly doubled since the peace. It is grown in Turkey, Barbary, in the south of France, Holland, &c. but the most esteemd is the Cypres, which is now at the most exorbitant price of 180 livres per cwt. The Dutch grow and manufacture it into a powder, and export it to England and France, in great quantities. As you have land and climates of all descriptions in your country, I have no doubt of its answering on a trial being made, and of its becoming an article of commerce with you as extensive as lucrative.—Shumac is likewise much in demand here, and nearly of the same consumption, but I never saw any American in this market. The most esteemed here is that of Malaga, Quercitron or American bark, is in repute here, though as yet little known—and the small quantity we have, comes through London at an advanced price."

Extract of a letter, just received, dated Gibraltar, March 9.

"Yesterday, by an accident, I saw part a of private letter from Mr. O'Brien, at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, our Consul at this place. As near as I can recollect, he expresses great fears that a rupture will shortly take place between the Dey of Algiers and the United States, owing partly to our government sending the annual tribute in cash, instead of naval stores, which he is in great want of.—This circumstance, added to the great present he has lately received from the court at Madrid, has made him a little testy. He has made a demand of 180,000 dollars from the court of Great Britain, as an equivalent for 18 slaves, that made their escape from Oran in an English vessel; this demand I do not think will be complied with. He has also broke his treaty with France, and made a demand upon that government of 60,000 dollars.

"Mr. O'Brien, after saying that he does not think himself safe at Algiers, and requesting Mr. Gavino to forward his letters, under cover to the Swedish consul, concludes with—

"On the 10th of February, a Spanish frigate arrived here with the new Spanish consul, who brought a present to the dey of 50,000 dollars, besides 12,000 fathoms, (making 12,000 dollars) to pay the arrears due from the court of Madrid to the Regency. Upon the receipt of the money, the dey ordered three cruizers to be ready for sea next week.—There is no knowing the force of the dey's squads." (Evening Post.)

Tom Paine has published a sixth letter, which he addresses to the Citizens of the United States, and particularly to the Leaders of what he calls the Federal Faction. It contains nothing deserving notice, except President Jefferson's letter to him at Paris, inviting him to this country. Part of this letter has already appeared in most of the newspapers on the continent; but as the public will no doubt be anxious to see the whole of it, we give it verbatim from the author of the Age of Reason.—

Washington, March 18, 1801.

DEAR SIR,

Your letters of Oct. 1st, 4th, 6th, 16th, came duly to hand, and the papers which they covered were, according to your permission, published in the newspapers and in a pamphlet, and under your own name.* These papers contain precisely our principles, and I hope they will be generally recognized here. Determined as we are to avoid, if possible, wasting the energies of our people in war and destruction, we shall avoid implicating ourselves with the powers of Europe, even in support of principles which we mean to pursue. They have so many other interests different from ours that we must avoid being entangled in them. We believe we can enforce those principles as to ourselves by peaceable means, now that we are likely to have our public councils detached from foreign views. The return of our citizens from the phrenzy into which they had been wrought, partly by ill conduct in France, partly by artifices practised upon them, is almost extinct, and will, I believe, become quite so. But these details, too minute and long for a letter, will be better developed by Mr. Dawson, the bearer of this, a member of the late congress, to whom I refer you for them. He goes in the Maryland sloop of war, which will wait a few days at Havre to receive his letters to be written on his arrival at Paris. You expressed a wish to get a passage to this country in a public vessel. Mr. Dawson is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning. Rob. R. Livingston is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the republic of France, but will not leave this, till we receive the ratification of the convention by Mr. Dawson. I am in hopes you will find us returned generally to sentiments worthy of former times. In these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may long live to continue your useful labours, and to reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer.—Accept assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachments.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The plans, with the papers accompanying it, were published by S. H. Smith, of the Federal City.

[The following is extracted from the National Ægis, a democratic paper published in Worcester, Mass.]

Massachusetts Election.

No apology can be necessary for declining a further detail of the votes given in on the first Monday in April.—It would exhibit nothing but disappointment and defeat. Intelligence of this sort would reach our readers in due season, without the aid of newspaper authority. It would have yielded us much pleasure to have been the harbingers of better tidings. We have now only to recommend to them patience, resignation, and a steady perseverance in the ways of well-doing.

It is difficult to decide, whether the event has happened from an unusual lassitude on the part of the Republicans—or from an unprecedented industry and vigilance of the Federal party. Whatever may be the cause, it is unquestionably true, we believe, that the Federal majority, in Massachusetts, has increased since the last election.

THE CHURCH-YARD.

As wandering thro' the court of Death,
Methought I heard a spirit's breath,
Say pause a while, and hear a tale!
Which you and all will e'er bewail.
Know then that I'm a wretched shade,
For solitude and sorrow made,
To roam this lonely path by night;
To warn the traveller, not t' affright:
And tell him why my restless soul
Wanders on earth without controul;
When I my temp'ral life enjoy'd,
I swam in pleasure, unalloy'd;
And might at this time been at rest,
Had I but known when I was bless'd;
Devoid of knowledge and of care,
I entered the beguiling snare;
My country's feuds I did maintain,
And rear'd about with party's rave;
And tho't I could command the nation,
Were it to have my regulation:
So ardent was I in the cause,
That to gain deserved applause,
I was resovled to hand to fame,
My pure, my spotless, mighty name;
For which purpose some great deed,
Was sought, approv'd, by me decreed,
On HONOR's food I vainly fed,
For Honor's sake I fought and bled:
Foolish name! air-built thought!
You see to what at last I'm brought;
Instead of handing down to fame,
I've blasted my once spotless name;
Instead of waving HONOR's rod,
I've displeas'd MAN, offended GOD;
My conscience stings me, worse than hell,
Or torments, named by man, can tell;
Oh never my false steps pursue,
But to your GOD, and MAN, be true.
I must return from whence I came,
To fell remorse and piercing pain;—
Thus said, the voice then died away,
Then broke the solemn dawn of day.

DIED]—On Monday evening last, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. ARCHIBALD TIMBERLAKE—an apprentice in this Office. To an amiable disposition be united an urbanity of manners that secured the esteem of every one. Nipt in the bloom of life, the premature death of this truly virtuous young man, will long be a source of the most poignant regret to his weeping relatives and sympathising friends.

BONDS due at the Custom House Richmond in the month of May become payale on the following days to wit.

	May		May
Brig Fame	10	Sh. Alexander, (King)	14
Ship Alexander, (M'Intosh)	10	Courtney	17
Speedwell	12	Re-Union	20
Hercules,	12	Flora	27
Sch. Friendship	12		

DISCOURSE ON DUELLING.

☞ On Saturday the 7th May, at half after four oclock in the afternoon, J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol a Discourse on Duelling: In this discourse he will endeavour to explain the causes that originally introduced this memorable and modern practice, to place in a clear and striking light its complicated absurdity and atrocity, and to point out the most eligible and immediate means of effecting its abolition.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be furnished with tickets of admission by paying *Two Shillings* for each Ticket.

COMMITTED to this jail, on the 9th of March, a bright MULATTO FELLOW, says his name is JEREMIAH WATKINS, and that he is free, but has no papers. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has bushy hair which comes low down on his forehead, flat nose and small eyes, says he was born in Northumberland county of free parents. If he is a slave, his owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

JAS. TAYLOR, Jailor.
Williamsburg, April 20, 1803.

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses.

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless. Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas

obliges me to move my horse Dion, across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

CONSISTING of 500 acres—situated in Northumberland county, on the river Great Wicomoco. There belongs to it almost all the advantages which any tract of land can possess. It has a landing, at which a vessel drawing 15 feet water may lie with perfect safety, and within twenty yards of the shore. Fish and oysters are sufficiently abundant. In fertility of soil, I dare assert that it is inferior to none in the Northern Neck. About 300 acres of it is heavily covered with timber, a great part of which is fit for plank.

If any person should be disposed to purchase it, money or negroes will be taken in payment. One third of the price to be paid when possession is given; a second third in twelve months; and the remaining third in two years.

JOHN GORDON,

Northumberland county.

April 13, 1803. [aw4w]

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wise therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

NOTICE.

WAS stored with the subscriber, on storage, one HOGSHEAD TOBACCO, the 21st June, 1801; both heads out; of course the number could not be ascertained; Lynch's inspection, 1201bs. tare, 1520lbs. nett. The owner, proving property and paying customary storage and other charges, the tobacco will be delivered.

Benjamin Stetson.

Richmond, April 15, 1803.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

BAR IRON,	Shoes,
Nail Rods,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
German and blistered Steel,	Hyson & Imperial Tea,
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 20d Nails,	French Brandy,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	W. India and N. E. Rum,
Ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers,	Molasses,
Men's fine & coarse Shoes,	Coffee,
Misses' and Boy's	30 elegant Tea Cadies.

[12aw6t.]

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles: There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and five from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing.

12aw tf

Robert Temple.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fisher, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fisher, *Defendants.*

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

The Celebrated Running HORSE,

CLIFDEN,

Imported from England by Doctor Wm. Thornton, of Washington City;

WILL Stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of August) at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Bevill and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extensive pasturage, well set with clover, and the board of boys sent with mares, gratis, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Those gentlemen who wish their mares fed may be furnished with grain at the market price, for which the money must be sent.

CLIFDEN is a horse of a very fine form uniting beauty and uncommon strength, is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable sure foal getter, and his colts are esteemed equal to any on the continent for size and compact form. THOMAS BRANCH.

Chesterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untried; he is from the very best stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars for those years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gottten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the Duke of Queensbury's bay horse Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of Sir James Penniman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1799. } [eo8t*]

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, March 9, 1803,

BETWEEN

John Seabrooke Plaintiff,

AND

Daniel Broadhead, sen. Daniel Broadhead, jun. and William Marshall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond,

BETWEEN

William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plaintiff,*

AND

Moses Austin & Company, *Def'ts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, *It is ordered*, that the defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Hanover County Court, 1st March, 1803

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plaintiffs,*

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*

In Chan'ry.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of 12 months, taking six bonds for the purchase money, four for one fifth part each, and two for one tenth part each; and that they deliver the first four to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, terms and place of such sale, in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D. C. H. C.

3w*

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and fenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 835 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next; TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 46. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 101—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, directly round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 33.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.